MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 FEBRUARY 1981

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

Reaction to Delegation Visit--An unattributed Damascus radio commentary distinguished between the Jordanian Government under Prime Minister Mudar Badran, whom the radio again criticized, and the "heroic" Jordanian people, whom Syria admires and respects for their "pan-Arab stands of struggle." The radio cited the recent visit of a Jordanian "popular" delegation to Damascus as an expression of Jordanian popular support for Syria. On the other hand, an editorial in the Amman newspaper AD-DUSTUR described the delegation's visit to Syria as a "humanitarian mission" to save the life of the kidnapped Jordanian diplomat and to address the "remnants of humanitarianism, if any exist, in the conscience of the abductors." The Damascus authorities exploited the Jordanian delegation's visit, the editorial added, to cover up their "inhumane practices" against the Syrian people.

Az-Zarqa' Clashes Report--Citing UPI, Damascus radio reported that clashes broke out on 13 and 14 February between rival factions of the Muslim Brotherhood in the Jordanian town of Az-Zarqa', resulting in "scores" of casualties, and that Jordanian Prime Minister Badran used the Jordanian Army to halt the clashes. Amman radio later broadcast a UPI cable to the JNA-PETRA news agency that denied that UPI carried a report on clashes in Az-Zarqa'. Subsequently, Damascus radio repeated its allegation, saying the clashes had been confirmed by several other news agencies. Damascus radio also claimed that Jordan had arrested the UPI correspondent in Amman and had asked the agency to deny the report of the clashes in exchange for his release.

Jordanian-Iranian Relations

Jordan severed relations with Iran on 18 February, Amman AR-RA'Y reported on 19 February. This followed Iran's previously announced decision to break off relations with Jordan in light of its support for Iraq in the war with Iran.

Iran

Fate of Four Britons--Supreme Court President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti told a press conference that the four detained Britons will be released as soon as possible. According to AFP, Beheshti admitted that documents indicating that the four were spies have proved to be forged and that the culprit has been arrested.

Khomeyni Speech--Lashing out at the participants in the recent Islamic Conference summit held in Saudi Arabia, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said they "only claim to be Muslims." In his speech, a recording of which was broadcast by Tehran radio, Khomeyni asserted that those attending the conference had merely "watched and remained indifferent" to Iraqi ahhression against Iran and that the summit had convened "under the cloak of Islam" while in truth there was "no sign" of Islam there.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Envoys in Saudi Arabia--Noting the arrival in Saudi Arabia of Hoseyn Haqqani, deputy speaker of the Majlis, the London-based newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT reported that the Iranian envoy was carrying a message to Saudi Crown Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz that he declined to make public. Haqqani denied that Iran is seeking an Arab-Islamic mediation in the war with Iraq and reiterated his country's view that the only solution to the conflict is the total withdrawal of Iraqi troops. Tehran radio also reported the visit of Haqqani's delegation to Saudi Arabia, noting that in a meeting with the "acting" Saudi foreign minister, whom the radio did not name, Haqqani criticized Saudi news reports

on Iran. ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT also reported that Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, deputy chief of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's office, arrived in Riyadh and met with Crown Prince Fahd.

Palme in Baghdad--Olof Palme, special envoy of the UN secretary general, arrived in Baghdad, INA reported, and met with Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi. The three reviewed Palme's efforts to resolve the Iraqi-Iranian dispute.

Military Situation--According to Tehran radio, exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued in the Abadan, Ahvaz, Susangerd, Marivan, Khuninshahr and Gilan-e Gharb regions, while Iraqi aircraft flew over Ilam, Hamadan and Masjed Soleyman but were forced to flee. INA also reported engagements in the Nowsud, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Dezful and Shush regions and claimed that Iraqi fire inflicted "massive" damage to installations in Bandar-e Khomeyni.

Kurdish Situation

Following an earlier call for counterrevolutionaries and armed elements in Kordestan to surrender by 11 February or face resumed operations by government forces, Tehran radio announced on 16 February that the deadline for surrender has been extended until 11 March. The radio explained that the extension was granted because bad weather and poor traveling conditions made it difficult for the armed elements to meet the original deadline. Tehran radio reported that guards killed 16 members of "outlawed armed groups" during a clash in Qovan Kandi. Armed groups, the radio said, also opened mortar fire on Miandow Ab, damaging the city's water system.

According to Tehran radio, talks held between the Iraqi Government and Iraq Kurds ended without agreement being reached. The radio also reported that clashes occurred between Iraqi and Kurdish forces in Kirkuk and As-Sulaymaniyah, leading to "numerous" Iraqi losses and 14 Kurdish casualties.

Saudi Arabia

An "authoritative" Saudi source, cited by the London-based newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, has denied news agency reports that Saudi Arabia has reached agreement with the IMF over the terms of proposed Saudi loans to the IMF during the next 3 years. He said that talks are still underway.

Afghanistan

Kabul radio reported that Prime Minister Babrak Karmal left at the head of a delegation to attend the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL LEAVES FOR MOSCOW, CPSU CONGRESS

LD181836 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, left for Moscow this morning, leading a delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. Secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee and members of the Politburo and of the Revolution Council Presidium, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, are accompanying Babrak Karmal as members of the delegation.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reported that Babrak Karmal, with his car accompanied by a number of motorcycles, arrived at Kabul international airport at 1000.

When Babrak Karmal stepped out of his car at Kabul airport, a group of Pioneers welcomed him by presenting him with bouquets of flowers. After the national anthem was played, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and premier of the DRA, with Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi' accompanying him, reviewed and accepted the tribute of the National Guard.

Afterward, Babrak Karmal went to the line of well-wishers who were standing near the terminal building and bid farewell to members of the Politburo, Central Committee, Presidium, Revolution Council, Council of Ministers and other well-wishers.

Similarly, the president and members of the Supreme Court, party cadres, generals and officers of the armed forces, high-ranking civil servants, the president and members of the Islamic teaching department, members of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan and of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan, members of the Afghan Trade Union Central Council, the USSR ambassador in Kabul, and ambassadors and military attaches of embassies were present at Kabul international airport to see Babrak Karmal off.

The BAKHTAR correspondent added that when Babrak Karmal was saying farewell to members of the Islamic teaching department, one of its members wished Babrak Karmal and the Afghan delegation a safe journey and read a prayer about the development of beloved Afghanistan. He wished that Almighty God give prosperity to the noble and toiling people of Afghanistan.

Subsequently, Babrak Karmal stood in the place of honor and reviewed the National Guard.

After saying goodbye to those present, Babrak Karmal went toward his plane, accompanied by members of the Politburo, the PDPA Central Committee and some members of the Presidium of the Revolution Council.

The plane carrying Babrak Karmal and his delegation left Kabul for Moscow at 1030.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reported that on the road to Kabul airport a number of Kabul citizens had gathered together to welcome Babrak Karmal. At Kabul airport, those present waved national and party flags, applauded, and presented slogans. They welcomed Babrak Karmal and wished him a safe journey.

The airport terminal and the road from the Revolution Council to Kabul airport was adorned with national and party flags and slogans about the friendship of the USSR and Afghanistan. At Kabul international airport, these slogans were present, among others: Respected Babrak Karmal, safe journey. We firmly believe that the result of the works of the 26th CPSU Congress will bring great successes to the people of the USSR and of the world.

SOVIET, AFGHAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS TRADE SITUATION

LD182305 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] The 1980 USSR and DRA commercial results were discussed in a joint meeting of Afghan-Soviet representatives. This meeting, which was held yesterday at the USSR commercial agency at that country's embassy in Kabul, was attended by some ministry deputies, heads of enterprises and departments, commercial representatives of the DRA and the USSR foreign trade companies' representatives.

At the beginning of the meeting, the USSR commercial representative in Kabul, (Romian Kitov), talked about the 1980 trade results between Afghanistan and the USSR and the USSR's good trading relationship with Afghanistan, saying:

After the success of the Sawr Revolution, especially its new development stage, new changes were brought into the commercial and economic relationship between the USSR and the DRA. He added that the USSR with its advanced economy, has rendered much assistance to the DRA, exporting machinery, transportation equipment, petroleum products, iron, wheat, sugar, wool, paper, soap, matches, cotton textiles and a number of other items necessary to meet demands. Similarly, with the export of important items such as natural gas, wool, cotton, fresh and dried fruit, Afghanistan's level of exports to the USSR has increased. He added that the quantity of trade between the USSR and DRA increased greatly during 1980. According to preliminary information, it has reached the unparalleled figure of $670 million. This comprises $276 million in USSR exports to Afghanistan and $394 million in DRA exports to the USSR.
The USSR commercial representative in Afghanistan added that, on the whole, according to the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, the level of USSR-DRA trade for 1976-1980 has reached nearly $2 billion, which is 2.9 times greater than the previous 5 years' trading volume. He explained that a large part of USSR-DRA trade in 1980 was the USSR's supply of goods to Afghanistan, which was of great importance to the development of Afghanistan's economy. In addition, the goods that were supplied by the USSR as grants-in-aid were to meet the basic needs of the people and were of great importance to them. Further not only has the volume of exports increased this year, an increase was also brought about in the variety of goods. The BAKHTAR correspondent reported that the representatives of ministries and commercial institutes put forward a number of questions and proposals at this meeting, which were discussed and explained in detail.

The meeting ended with the showing of a film about the USSR's economic and technological advancement.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR ON PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS

LD182222 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] A protocol on the dispatch of a number of Soviet experts to Afghanistan was signed this afternoon between the General Department of Projects and Survey of the Ministry of Public Works and the economic consulate of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

In accordance with this contract, the experts will assist the departments of the Ministry of Public Works for 2 years in the following areas: Organization of building projects, city planning, engineering, architecture, central heating, plumbing and sewers.

The protocol was signed for the Afghan side by the head of the General Department of Projects and Survey of the Ministry of Public Works and for the Soviet side by the deputy to the economic consulate of that country's embassy in Kabul.

DIE WELT INTERVIEW WITH AFGHAN REBEL LEADER

DW161055 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Feb 81 p 1

[A Papenberg interview with Golbuddin Hekmatyar, leader of the biggest Muslim resistance movement "Islamic Party of Afghanistan," who visited the FRG last week--date and place not specified]

[Text] WELT: How many fighters does your organization have?
Hekmatyar: In my organization, 20,000 fighters are under arms at any given time. Of these, 10,000 are organized in groups with direct combat missions, the remaining 10,000 insuring supplies.

WELT: What experience have you gathered so far in the campaign against the Soviets, and have the tactics of the Red Army changed since the invasion over a year ago?
Hekmatyar: The strategy and the tactics of the Soviets have changed slightly. In the spring of 1980 they still tried to send the regular Afghan Army against us freedom fighters. The attempt failed--because of the great number of deserters. What has remained unchanged is the tactic of using strong task forces to penetrate areas that we controlled. What is new in this respect is that after the occupation of mountain ridges and valleys small units swarm out to cut off our supply lines.

WELT: How do the Russians fight?
Hekmatyar: They economically boycott the areas that they cannot keep occupied. Besides, they are dispatching more and more terror squads into isolated remote hamlets, poisoning the wells and using chemical agents so that signs of suffocation and cutaneous rash on the whole body appear among the inhabitants. They die after a short while.

WELT: How great are your losses, and how high do you estimate the losses of the Soviets?
Hekmatyar: We lost 20,000 fighters in the past 3 years. Comparably, the losses among the civilian population were much greater, amounting to at least 0.5 million people over the same period. The Russians have lost more than 10,000 soldiers from the beginning of their adventure a year ago. The losses increase rapidly and constantly, as is also true in our case.

WELT: Where are you getting your arms?
Hekmatyar: It is the Russians who deliver the arms to us--involuntarily. Whenever we attack a detachment of the Red Army and defeat it, we take their arms as booty and train our men in their use.

WELT: What do you expect the West to do, and are you satisfied with your meetings with Bonn government representatives?
Hekmatyar: The reality in my part of the world presents itself to me as follows: Owing to its military weakness, the West objectively encouraged the Soviet Union to invade our country. The Kremlin was aware that it would go unpunished. What we want is that Afghanistan's occupation by the Soviet Army remain in the awareness of mankind, as the flagrant injustice that it is. My talks in Germany did not involve arms deliveries or similar things. I came here to solicit the FRG's moral support for our liberation struggle--and I got it; I am satisfied.

WELT: What role does the PRC play in your calculations?
Hekmatyar: We do not receive any direct aid from China. We desire the moral support of the Chinese.

WELT: What do you fear most?
Hekmatyar: We are most troubled by the helicopter gunships. But we will learn how to cope with them. Otherwise, we are not afraid of anything, barring Allah, our Lord.

WALDHEIM MEETS WITH PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER

BK161348 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Visiting UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim called on President Ziaur Rahman at Banga Bhavan this morning. During the meeting, which lasted for about an hour and 1/2, the two leaders reviewed the international situation, with particular reference to those areas where the current developments caused a threat to global peace and security. They also reviewed the new developments in the light of the recently concluded Islamic summit in Saudi Arabia and the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi.

President Ziaur Rahman was assisted at the meeting by Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq and Foreign Secretary S.A.M.S. Kibria, while the UN secretary general was aided by the [words indistinct] and director of executive office of the secretary general (Albert Roza).

Dr Waldheim apprised President Ziaur Rahman of the UN efforts toward finding a solution to the problems of Afghanistan and (?Iran). The president explained to the world body chief the positive and constructive efforts being made by Bangladesh in this regard.

On the economic questions, the president (?referred) to the deteriorating economic situation, especially the situation in the least developed countries. In this context, Dr Waldheim outlined the current efforts of the United Nations [words indistinct] to assist these countries.

Later the UN secretary general called on Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq and discussed with him the situation in Southeast Asia. They also exchanged views on the efforts being made both by the United Nations and the concerned countries for establishing peace and stability in the region. A number of specific issues [words indistinct] developed countries due to be held in Paris in September this year figured prominently at the meeting.

Departure for Oman

BK180905 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim was given a hearty sendoff when he left Dacca this morning for Oman, concluding a 4-day official visit to Bangladesh. He was seen off at the Kurnitola Airport by Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman, Foreign Minister Mohammad Shamsul Haq, Bangladesh's permanent representative at the UN K.M. Kaiser, diplomats and senior civil and military officials. The military secretary of the president represented the president. Dr Waldheim took the salute of the presidential guards from a rostrum and also reviewed the guard of honor.

WPC VICE PRESIDENT SEES AZIZUR RAHMAN, SHAMSUL HAQ

BK181634 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Visiting Vice President of the World Peace Council (Francisco de Costa) called on Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman in his office this morning and stayed with him for an hour. The two leaders discussed various international issues, during which (Francisco) highlighted the activities of the peace council for the promotion of world peace.

Later, the six-member delegation of the World Peace Council also called on Foreign Minister Mohammad Shamsul Haq at the Foreign Office today. They discussed the present world situation and the delegation assured the foreign minister of its continued efforts in removing tension and conflict and establishing peace and stability through better understanding and cooperation among the nations of the world.

OPPOSITION TO DIEGO GARCIA BASE REAFFIRMED

BK141618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Official sources in New Delhi have a feeling of satisfaction at the outcome of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference which concluded last night.

Our correspondent adds that though the final declaration of the conference does not specifically mention the Diego Garcia base, India's opposition to it remains firm. Foreign Office sources in New Delhi reaffirmed India's opposition to all types of military presence in the region, including that of the Soviet Navy.

TRADE TALKS WITH YUGOSLAVIA OPEN IN NEW DELHI

BK181648 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] India and Yugoslavia have expressed their concern over the decline of trade between them. At the meeting of the India-Yugoslavia joint committee for economic cooperation held in New Delhi today, both sides felt that all possible efforts should be made to increase and diversify trade turnover on a balanced basis. The Indian side was led by Commerce Minister Pranab Mukerjee and the Yugoslav delegation by the country's foreign trade minister, M. Rotar.

It was noted at the meeting that the total turnover during last year has been around $113 million. This is only marginally better than what was achieved in 1979. It is still far below the turnover in the previous years. Both the ministers discussed possibilities of having a 5-year projection of trade between the two countries. They also explored the possibility of joint ventures in third countries. It was noted that complementarity between the two countries can lead to active cooperation in this field.

NONALIGNED NEWS AGENCIES POOL MEETING ENDS

BK181646 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] The coordinating committee of the nonaligned news agencies pool has reaffirmed its determination to work for strengthening cooperation among the member countries in the field of information and communication. It also resolved to work for the creation of a new international information order, as conceived at the 1976 Colombo summit of the nonaligned nations. The sixth meeting of the committee of the pool, which ended in New Delhi today, said that UNESCO should provide sustained financial and technical assistance to institutes of mass communication in the nonaligned nations. It suggested setting up of a monitoring unit to cover developments in modern communication technology, particularly in the fields of satellite communication and computerization. All the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

North Korea has agreed to host the seventh meeting at its capital, Pyongyang.

CONCESSIONAL RATES ON CRUDE SOUGHT FROM OPEC

BK181642 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] India has urged the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC] to persuade OPEC to classify India for the purpose of getting soft loans for buying oil on the basis of the country's per capita consumption and not on the basis of quantum of daily imports.

The suggestion was made during an hour-long meeting visiting secretary general of OAPEC, Dr Ali Attiga, had with Petroleum Minister P.C. Sethi in New Delhi today. Mr Sethi told Dr Attiga that though India imported, on an average, 300,000 barrels of oil a day, their per capita consumption of petroleum products was 0.2 barrels annually, the second lowest in the world after Bangladesh.

Dr Attiga evinced keen interest in India's oil exploration programs and its plans to expand to petrochemical industry. All the members of the OAPEC are also members of OPEC. The OPEC is likely to consider India's proposal at its next meeting in Vienna. India had already sounded some of the OPEC members on the classification issue last year when Finance Minister R. Venkataraman visited Iran and Mr Swaran Singh, former external affairs minister, visited Indonesia and Nigeria as special envoys of the prime minister, and Mr Sethi visited Libya. Dr Attiga also met Energy Minister Ghani Khan Chaudhry. Earlier, on his arrival in New Delhi today, he told newsmen at the airport that OAPEC of Arab petroleum exporting contries is interested in exploring potentialities for cooperation between the member countries and India.

NATION TO CONTINUE WORKING FOR AFGHAN SETTLEMENT

BK191040 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] India will do its best to persuade the parties concerned to sit down and strive for a negotiated settlement of the Afghanistan issue. Law Minister Shiv Shankar was replying to questions on behalf of the external affairs minister in the lower house of Parliament today. He reiterated that India stands by the declaration adopted by the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi on this issue.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER BRITISH NATIONALITY BILL

BK191034 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] India has drawn the attention of the British authorities to the provisions in the nationality bill which appeared to have features of racial discrimination. The lower house of Parliament was today informed in a written reply that the government has received reports that amendments are being proposed by the British Government to mitigate these features.

SECURITY TIGHTENED TO PREVENT ACTS OF ESPIONAGE

BK190911 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] The Rajya Sabha has been assured that there is no question of any letup in national security. Intervening during question time, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi said the government has tightened security measures to prevent espionage activity by any foreign power.

A member had asked whether the government took any action against two British navymen who were caught taking photographs in the Bombay naval dockyard in November last year. The prime minister said the naval authorities came to the conclusion that no espionage was involved in this act and the matter was closed.

While agreeing with the member that vigilance must never be relaxed at defense installations, she however added that with the introduction of satellites espionage has lost the meaning it had 10 to 20 years ago.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS NONALIGNED CONFERENCE OUTCOME

BK151200 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Commentary by T.N. Kaul, former Indian ambassador to the United States and the Soviet Union]

[Excerpts] The Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference has just ended. What are its achievements or failures? I believe that the biggest achievement in the conference of such diverse political, social and economic systems as were represented at this conference was that it did not break up; nor did it divide the movement that holds a hundred-odd different countries together. But then, this is only a negative achievement. Was there any positive achievement also? The answer is yes and no.

Perhaps the most positive achievement was the reaffirmation of peace and peaceful political settlement of disputes, on the basis of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and noninterference and nonintervention in their internal affairs and the right of each people to settle their own destiny. It is an achievement because it has relevance as much to Afghanistan as to Pakistan, Iran or Iraq, and could provide the basis for peaceful political settlement of these problems. But the big question is, will it? That depends on the political will of the parties concerned, the influence that other nonaligned countries can exert on them and the restraint that the great powers must continue to exercise.

The attempt by Pakistan or ASEAN countries, however, to score debating points vis-a-vis Afghanistan and Vietnam does not lead to greater understanding or facilitate peace and the peaceful settlement of these problems. While India's effort to achieve a consensus on the formulation for Kampuchea are to be commended, their failure to achieve the same in the case of Afghanistan is to be regretted. One day, perhaps sooner than later, Pakistan and the whole world will have to recognize the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and they cannot wish it away by merely calling it Afghanistan and omitting the words democratic republic. This amounts to interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the denial of the rights of the peoples of Afghanistan to decide for themselves what form or nomenclature of government they wish to have.

Another failure, perhaps not of the conference so much as of Pakistan, was the turnabout by the Pakistan foreign minister about holding bilateral talks with Afghanistan. In fact, the presence of the UN secretary general at the conference had given rise to the hope that it would be possible to bring about such a dialogue, but Pakistan missed this opportunity--it seems deliberately. If Pakistan thinks she can browbeat the brave Afghan people or their friends through the Islamic bloc or other pressures she is sadly mistaken. Such an attitude can sometimes boomerang.

However, the setting up of a mediation group, consisting of India, Cuba, Zambia and the PLO, to try to bring about a peaceful, positive settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict is a step in the right direction and India deserves credit for having pursuaded the two conflicting powers to agree to it.

There is vast scope for greater cooperation among and between the nonaligned countries, inter se, for strengthening their intercommunication and information links and between the various media and press agencies. Not much has been done in this regard so far, apart from the setting up of a nonaligned news pool and the proposed documentation center in Colombo. India is providing training facilities to trainees from the Third World, both at the Institute of Mass Communication and in the film institute. But such measures could be multiplied. What is more important is to collaborate among ourselves, along with others who are sympathetic to this move to decolonize the cultural and information-communication imperialism which prevails in the world today.

The UNESCO has at its 21st general conference resolved to set up an intergovernmental communication council and I hope that it will be utilized by the nonaligned countries to formulate concrete proposals, practical proposals which can be implemented in the near future.

The Indian Ocean area presents the biggest challenge, as well as opportunity to the nonaligned littoral and hinterland states, as well as other powers--great, medium and small--interested in this area, to safeguard peace, development and security. But one fails to understand why the nonaligned countries are afraid of calling a spade a spade or making even a mention of the base in Diego Garcia by name? This trend to equate the two superpowers will only play into the hands of one and be exploited by it. We must distinguish between the readiness of one superpower to support the Colombo conference idea and the reluctance of the other to do so.

However, in spite of this weakness, the formulation of the Indian Ocean area is positive. On the whole one could say that this conference has been a success, in spite of some weaknesses, and it helped to maintain, by and large, the unity, if not the solidarity, of the nonaligned. It is inevitable that when the number of countries is increased from 25 at Belgrade to 95 at Delhi there will be differences of emphasis and different nuances between the attitudes of various nonaligned countries on specific questions.

Some times some people criticised the nonaligned doctrine of consensus, but in a large gathering like this there is no other way for finding a common denominator for such diverse political, social and economic systems as represented in a large gathering of this type. However, I feel that India and other nonaligned countries will have to take bolder initiatives in order to prevent the forces of division and destruction [from] weakening the movement, both from within and without. India should not hesitate nor should other founding members of the movement and other like-minded nonaligned countries hesitate to be even in a minority where a matter of principle is involved, and this tendency to compromise on principles and give in on details is rather disturbing. One can certainly compromise on details, but one should not compromise on principles; otherwise, the future of the Nonaligned Movement will be imperiled. On the whole, one could say that the foreign ministers of the 95 nonaligned countries who met in New Delhi showed a sense of realism, a sense of practical pragmatism toward the hot spots in the world, particularly in the region of Southeast Asia and southwest Asia. But their success and their ability to hold together will depend on the determination of these countries to hold together, to devise ways and means by which they can settle their internecine quarrels and differences among themselves bilaterally, subregionally, regionally or even inter-regionally, without the intervention of the great powers. Herein lies both an opportunity as well as a challenge to the Nonaligned Movement, and by the time that the next summit is held we hope that constant dialogues and consultations between India and other nonaligned countries will lead to some positive steps toward finding peaceful political solutions of the problems that face in this region.

However, one of the most urgent problems that faces not only the nonaligned countries but the whole human race is that of a nuclear holocaust. I am glad that the Nonaligned Conference has reaffirmed that the use of nuclear weapons should be prohibited. But that itself is not enough. It is also resolved that nuclear weapon-free zones should be established. But that is not enough, unless we can include the nuclear weapon powers in these nuclear free zones. What is more, it is necessary to freeze the existing stockpile of nuclear weapons, to ban the use of nuclear weapons and to lay down a time limit by which all the nuclear stockpiles of weapons can be liquidated right off the face of this earth and all further tests of nuclear weapons must be banned. But so far as the peaceful uses of nuclear energy are concerned, they should be permitted under safeguards which are equally applicable to all the countries--including the nuclear weapon powers, which are free from these controls and safeguards under the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

KHOMEYNI CRITICIZES AT-TA'IF SUMMIT AS NON-ISLAMIC

LD182102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1720 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to the families of martyrs of Islamic countries, delivered on the morning of 17 February--place not given--recorded, duration 16 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Today, I am faced with some innocent faces, who under the tyranny of the superpowers and by the hand of their agents are made orphans and refugees. [sentence indistinct] All the heads of the Islamic countries are claiming to be staunch Muslims and all the heads of various countries in the world claim to love humanity and to support human rights. These kinds of claims are not new, as the same phenomenon existed in the early days of Islam, but their deeds were not on the same line as their claims.

These so-called lovers of Islam gathered in At-Ta'if and, under the cloak of Islam, (?made several speeches), but what did they do and what did they say? Did they ever talk about these innocent children, who are made orphans by the Zionists? Did they mention southern Lebanon at all? Did they refer to other Islamic countries that are under the oppression of the superpowers and their agents? These Islam-seekers, can't they see that Islam and all of the Islamic countries are being trampled underfoot by the jackboots of the superpowers and their agents? Don't they know what is happening in southern Lebanon, in Palestine, in Iran, Iraq and other Islamic countries, and what they did to the people of these countries, those who made innocent children orphans and forced them to flee from their homes? Wasn't the At-Ta'if conference aware of these facts?

They assembled for this conference under the cloak of Islam but there was no sign of Islam at that place. The only thing that could be seen was the sheer extravagance and luxury of that place; no one paid heed to Islam or to Muslim affairs. Haven't they heard this tradition of the prophet of God, which says: He who awakens in the morning and pays no attention to the affairs of the Muslims is not a Muslim? [sentence in Arabic] Did they care for the welfare of the Muslims of the world? They assembled in a country where the apostle of God and the prophet of Islam was born and staged his teachings. What did they say about Islam and the affairs of the Muslims? Can we consider these people Muslims, in accordance with that gracious tradition?

Did they care about the Iraqi aggression against the Islamic country of Iran, which has done nothing wrong except to remove Satan and replace him with Islam? Did they discuss this issue at the At-Ta'if conference, that Iran had decided to replace the satanic system with an Islamic one? These are all claims; they only claim to be Muslims. Such claims are common among all heads of state. Caring about human rights is also a claim made by all heads of state, but what about putting this into practice? Carter also claimed: We respect human rights, but did he respect human rights? Did the deposed shah of Iran have any respect for human rights? Yet, they all expressed support for him.

The nations themselves must think of Islam. We despair for the overwhelming majority of the Muslim heads of state.

The nations themselves should think of Islam and we do not despair for them. On the question of the Iraqi attack against Iran, it was these nations that announced their support [for Iran]. Little response was made by other governments, some of whom even supported the aggression of blasphemy against Islam. They either confirmed the Iraqi Ba'thist infidels, or stood aside indifferently and watched the aggression of blasphemy against Islam. These are the persons who claim to be Muslims. They watched and remained indifferent. They were indifferent about Israel's intervention in Lebanon, its occupation of Palestine and the many crimes committed by them.

Saddam, too, claims to be a Muslim and, under the pretext of Islam, he has attacked an Islamic country. Under the cloak of Islam he has martyred thousands of our youth and turned 2 million into refugees. Under the name of Islam he is doing the same to his people and to the ulema of Islam in his country as the Mongols did in Iran. Such claims have always existed and they exist today. I offer my condolences to all of you who have become orphans because of the tyranny of the criminals, and we share your sorrow on losing your dear ones. We share your sorrow over having no information about the fate of Mr Musa Sadr [Lebanese Shi'a imam who disappeared]. We share your sorrow, nation of Iraq, for the tragic killing of Mr Sadr [a different Shi'a leader, killed by Saddam] and his dear sister, and the torture they endured before being killed. We share the sorrow of all the (?pious) people of the world and we support all of the oppressed of the world. The oppressed of the world themselves must rise against the arrogant ones. The oppressed should not wait for their governments to do so, they must rise themselves.

May God Almighty give strength to Islam and the Muslims, and may He assist you, brothers and sisters, who have been forced to leave your homelands. May Allah's peace, mercy and blessings be upon you all.

KHOMEYNI MEETS DELEGATION OF LIBYAN POLITICIANS

NC181526 Paris AFP in English 1511 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 18 Feb (AFP)--Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni today met a delegation of Libyan politicians, the Libyan Embassy here announced. They discussed "the major international problems," the Embassy said.

RADIO, TV DIRECTOR REMARKS ON MEETING WITH KHOMEYNI

LD181154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Mr 'Ali Larijani, the new managing director of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received by the imam of the nation this morning. After meeting Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he gave an interview to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Larijani, would you please tell us what instructions the imam issued during your meeting with him today?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I discussed a number of issues with the imam, including the lack of facilities and the lack of ideological and political coordination that dominates the organization. I think that this lack of cohesion could very soon destroy the organization. The imam's instructions in this respect were that we should observe impartiality in the organization and that we should observe Islamic precepts. Impartiality has a meaning only when it is Islamic, he stressed.

Another issue concerned organizational shortcomings and the conditions of personnel, about which instructions were issued that will have to be followed. The last point that I stressed was the expansion of the network and technical issues, which, God willing, we will be able to implement at suitable times.

[Question] Despite the extensive problems in the organization, what plans have been prepared or will be prepared? Also, have you discussed these problems with the imam?

[Answer] The problems regarding shortcomings that exist in the radio and television organization were discussed with the imam in three parts. His instructions were that, with the help of the supervisory council, we should present a correct plan on the programs and their quality. It will require time for us to show this in practice. [end recording]

BANI-SADR DECRIES TERRORISM, ECONOMIC STAGNATION

LD181659 Tehran ENQELAB-E ESLAMI in Persian 10 Feb 81 p 1, 12

[ENQELAB-E ESLAM interview with Iranian President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on 9 February: "President Warns Those Acting in Contravention of the Law"--place not given]

[Excerpts] Following his return from the battlefronts, President of the Republic and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr visited the imam of the community for a discussion yesterday morning, after which he took part in an interview with ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, in which he gave his views on political, economic, social, cultural and military problems. The text of the interview is as follows:

[Question] Since foreign policy in wartime is the responsibility of the Supreme Defense Council, was the council consulted over the matter of the dispatch of a team to the Nonaligned Conference or not; and if not, why not?

[Answer] No, there was no consultation. Of course, foreign policy connected with the war should be discussed by the Supreme Defense Council, where the Iran-Iraq war should in principle be discussed. Therefore, in principle, this should have been discussed by the Supreme Defense Council. Well, there are many times when things that should happen do not; this is just one of them.

[Question] Is that conference able to put pressure on Iraq?

[Answer] Yes, if it wants to. In my opinion, it should recognize Iraq as the aggressor, put pressure on the Iraqi Government and force it to give up its aggressive behavior.

[Question] Information teams have gone out to 30 countries. What do you think of this, and what sort of chance do you think they have?

[Answer] I do not know who the members of the teams are, or in what capacity they have gone, or what their plans are. There was a brief mention of this matter at the Supreme Defense Council, where it was said that delegations had been sent off to explain Iran's position but, as to whether these people are competent or not, that is something that concerns those who sent them without consulting me.

[Question] As you know, the implementation of the press law is the responsibility of the Guidance Ministry and its provincial departments in the provinces, but we are, regrettably, witnessing violations of the rights of journalists and of the press, with certain ENQELAB-E ESLAMI correspondents in the provinces arrested and detained, while neither the provincial offices nor the Tehran office of the Guidance Ministry make any protest. What is your view on this?

[Answer] I discussed this matter yesterday with the five-man team of Tehran theologians, and I spoke at some length on the subject. Persons are entering stores and threatening storekeepers that they must remove photographs of the president or else "We will break your windows," and, as you see, journalists are arrested. In Hamadan, those who used knives in the mosque and the house of God and who had a past record of carrying knives were arrested, but they were released when influence was brought to bear, while those who shouted "Hail Bani-Sadr" in Tuyesarkan were flogged and imprisoned! I told the imam today that this is the problem, and he asked me to tell him who was doing this. The matter was raised yesterday at a meeting of the five-man team, when it was mentioned that they themselves were in fact doing such things; when the legal authorities apply the law with partiality, the result is lawlessness. It was decided that if I saw such things taking place I would send a warning, and if nothing happened then I would send a second warning, and, if nothing happened within a week, I would raise the matter in detail in the press; and this is what I am going to do. I wish to state here and now that, both in Hamadan and there (Tuyesarkan), the legal authorities should know that this is my first warning, and if nothing happens, I will go to Hamadan myself and bring up the issue in detail.

In connection with Hamadan, the Hamadan prosecutor telephoned my office and said that he had been threatened that if he did not release the detainees (those who had attacked the mosque) he would be seized himself.

In reply to a question on whether matters affecting press affairs were the responsibility of the Justice Department prosecutor rather than the revolution prosecutor, Dr Bani-Sadr said:

This is where the problem begins; they ignore the fact that as long as the law enjoys no security, neither political, economic nor any other problems will be solved. They do not act within the scope of their duties but go beyond it, with the resulting circumstances and problems.

[Question] We know that the president is the head of the executive; what will happen if there is no cooperation between the government and the head of the executive--which are both part and parcel of one power--and what must be done to prevent this?

[Answer] It will result in an increase in the number of problems the country faces, but I have already spoken on this subject and it is inappropriate that I should repeat myself. At any rate, it is up to the country to understand what is being done. If the government had been strong and had acted, the people would have realized this. No problem is solved by shouting and yelling. We cannot make the claim that we have carried out impossible tasks, but it also cannot be said that we have failed to carry out things that we have in fact accomplished. The people themselves can decide. We are waiting and we hope that the truth of the matter will be evident to all, that they will understand that these instances of failure to cooperate are not in the interests of the country.

On the subject of filling vacant Cabinet posts, the president said: There was discussion about this with the imam today, and it was decided that a certain procedure should be adopted, and that is how we will act.

[Question] You have said that we have entered the third stage of the war. What in your view is our current position?

[Answer] You know that the enemy has certain facilities, as do we. We cannot dissipate our present forces in the hope that in future we shall replace our equipment from abroad. We must proceed in a manner that will ensure that our equipment is kept intact, while defeating the enemy. In practice, this means that plans must be drafted with more precision, with implementation coming a little later. At any rate, in terms of the present stage, you can understand the enemy's position from what Iraqi radio and television are saying, and you can gather than they are in a sorry state, since they are continually shouting for peace. It is you, Iraq, who are on our territory; get the hell out of here! If you do, there will certainly be peace.

[Question] In regard to present circumstances, the level of agricultural production and the increasing or lowering of prices, how do you see agriculture faring in the coming year?

[Answer] Like everything else, agriculture is in ruins, and in this respect we have not improved on the past; we may even be in a worse state. I have been given a report from which I am to make a speech on these matters on 22 Bahman [11 February].

[Question] What do you think of budget expenditure for the year 1360 [1981]?

[Answer] The former regime had a budget [deficit] of 25 billion tomans. During the revolution we added to this budget deficit. I heard recently that a revised budget has been presented to the Majlis, although I have given several warnings on the country's economic situation, saying that the situation will bring us to a deficit of 80 billion tomans--something that will be very difficult for the community to bear and is economically disastrous. Could the government have done anything else? I discussed this with the imam today and, in my view, if we create security for the law and bring about a restoration of economic activity, we can still escape an economic morass; failing this, the economic situation will be worse than anything else we face.

On the subject of scattered acts of terrorism, the president stated:

As I said, these are due to the lack of security, and it is natural that given this situation, they will occur. If we do not act decisively to stop terrorism, things will get worse than they are now.

BANI-SADR SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO AZARBAYJAN

LD181532 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr sent a message today, 18 February, on the anniversary of the uprising of the people of the hero-nurturing city of Tabriz against the dictatorial Pahlavi regime. The text of the message, which was handed to PARS, is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brave people of Tabriz and all dear Azarbayjanis, greetings to you and your martyrs. During those hard and anxious days when every social movement had an effect on our society's great transformation, and when the Western press promised themselves with childish joy that the Azarbayjanis were not involved in the fateful struggle, your uprising was a terrifying blow to the former puppet regime.

(?For some time) Azarbayjan has resisted foreign invasions (?and led the way) in our nation's struggles to establish the rule of Islamic justice. Freedom and liberty have evolved from the revolutionary action of you men and women as an inseparable reality. True and everlasting slogans are not those that are spread by various groups--an atmosphere is created and, like a cloud, they fall victims to the wind; a social slogan is that which evolves from the continuous motion of history, whose voice is the movement [as heard]. Since before the Safawid era Azarbayjan has not had a moment's rest from fighting foreigners and internal struggles, and there have been no determining passages of our history in which Azarbayjan has not firmly resisted foreigners and led the way in internal struggles.

Oh people of Tabriz, Oh people of all Azarbayjan: The slogan, "Freedom, Liberty, Islamic Republic" is a summary of an historic movement, in which you brave and Muslim people have played a determining role. But do not overlook the fact that the stage of implementing the slogan, "Freedom, Liberty, Islamic Republic," is more difficult and requires considerably more safeguarding. If it were not so, Islam would have been achieved centuries ago, and the world would be a different place today. It is during this particular stage that your perseverance, vigilance, supervision and your fight against deviation and corruption should increase tenfold. You must not believe that with the downfall of the shah's regime the job is done, and that your only duty has been to put us in charge and to let us be. You should know that no living nation would undertake the struggle against dictatorship and dependence so that that nation could then sit in a corner and allow any group to do anything they wished with that nation's revolution, country and aims. The revolution is like an infant, which should be raised in the bosom of the nation; so you must intensify your (?vigil) so that the revolution's slogan may be realized in an Islamic (?manner).

I pray to God for [word indistinct] strive for the establishment of (?order), for the establishment of Islamic rule, for the realization of the slogan "Freedom, Liberty, Islamic republic," for you [word indistinct] and all the Muslim people of Iran [words indistinct].

[Signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, 18 February 1981

BANI-SADR VISITS KHUZESTAN MILITARY INSTALLATION

LD181758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces, who is staying in Khuzestan to supervise the activities of the brave combatants of the Islamic revolution of Iran, this afternoon again visited one of the installations behind the front, which he had visited a few days ago, in order to acquaint himself with the extent of procurement operations. In this inspection, the president was informed about the extent of the operations and talked to the workers and officials in charge of this place and, while encouraging them, urged them to increase their efforts as in the past.

YAZDI INTERVIEWED BY UAE PAPER ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GF181604 ASH-SHARIQAH AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 18 Feb 81 p 11

[Salah 'Uways interview with Mohammad Yazdi, Iranian Majlis deputy and leader of the Iranian delegation to the UAE, in a Dubayy hotel on 17 January]

[Excerpts] Question: We all know how the former shah illegally occupied the three Arab islands [Abu Musa and the Greater and Lesser Tunb], yet we have not heard that the Islamic Republic of Iran has taken a decisive stand to end this occupation and return these islands to their legal owners.

Has a clear Iranian stand on this issue developed?

Answer: The issue of the islands is outside our responsibility. It is an international issue, whose responsibility falls on statesmen. They are discussing it and we cannot say anything about it.

Question: Nevertheless, since you are a member of the Iranian revolution's leadership, we would like to know the prevailing attitude in Iran on the islands, whose occupation poses a problem that may affect relations between the Arab homeland and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Answer: Relations between Iran and the Arab states are founded on a basis adopted by Iran in its foreign relations: independence, self-reliance and doing without the East or West, in the sense of discarding everything that requires dependence upon other states. The basis of Iran's foreign policy is independence, self-reliance, belief in just Islamic and human rights, the severance of unjust relations and mutual respect among Muslim nations, particularly neighboring countries. If every nation in the world wanted to transgress against or assume the rights of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, that government would not allow it. No one should assume these rights. The Islamic Government does not assume the rights of others and does not interfere in the affairs of others. There is no difference in this between Muslim and non-Muslim countries, except that Muslim countries are brothers and form a single unit. Thus, relations among them are Islamic and humanitarian relations.

Question: Would you not agree with us that the occupation of Arab territory since the time of the shah and the Iranian officials' silence on this issue may affect the fraternal and neighborly relations between Iran and the Arab countries that share your Islamic beliefs?

Answer: The question of occupation is not true. It is up to the officials to discuss this matter, and I should not talk about it any further.

Question: We have heard a great deal about internal conflict in Iran. Can there be some form of national reconciliation among all of the political forces that cooperated in the past in overthrowing the shah's regime?

Answer: The differences between members of the government and some officials in Iran are not as great as the enemies of Islam try to depict in the media. The differences are small and center on minor issues and details. They are united in their approach to Islamic policies and the government's basic policies. The differences you hear about on details are natural differences among individuals, who agree upon the principal issues. The media have tried to exaggerate the differences between Bani-Sadr and Raja'i during the war between Iran and Iraq. The differences between them are not as sharp as the media try to make them appear. However, following the revolution's success, it is natural that some differences should arise among the country's leaders. We are not afraid of such differences.

Question: How do you view future relations between Iran and the United States, particularly following the release of the hostages?

Answer: Relations between the United States and Iran were those between the tyrant and the oppressed. The severance of these relations was one of the successes of the Iranian Government. Iran does not want to see these relations restored. The hostages' release does not affect this situation.

The United States wanted to restore relations to what they had been; it does not accept humane relations among states based on justice. In the first place, Iran does not want to have relations with the United States or the Soviet Union, because the superpowers want to exploit weak countries. As for ordinary links on some matters, they depend on future circumstances.

Question: Some people have said that the United States has used the hostage issue and the Iraq-Iran war as a justification for strengthening its military presence in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. What is your view?

Answer: The hostage issue was an action undertaken by the Islamic nation of Iran in revolutionary steps, in order to inform the world of the situation in Iran and to show that the United States had resorted to trickery to exploit the nation at all times, even after the Islamic revolution, using diplomatic cover to betray the nation and to plot against it under the guise of assistance. The hostage issue was one of the Iranian revolution's successes in exposing the United States and its actions to the world. It is natural for the United States to act against Iran, for it lost more than any other country as a result of the revolution.

Question: What is the Iranian Government's final attitude toward mediation to end the fighting between Iraq and Iran?

Answer: Iran's stand is clear and well known: The war cannot stop until the last Iraqi soldier has left Iran. We can discuss our differences after that.

Question: But Iran agreed to receive the Islamic mediation delegation of the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if. Are you prepared to accept this mediation until a final solution is reached?

Answer: It is true that we received this delegation. Indeed, many delegations have come from varous Muslim and other countries. However, Iran's reply to all of these delegations has been that Iran's stand is the same: Iraqi forces should leave and then the differences can be resolved. We have informed the Islamic mediation delegation of this stand.

Question: What position will the Iranian Government adopt if U.S. President Reagan does not implement the Algiers agreement?

Answer: President Reagan will not be able to do this, because if he does not implement the agreement, the U.S. reputation will suffer. A Muslim country--Algeria--has guaranteed the agreement's implementation. The world will see that the United States, which claims to have attained the highest level of civilization, does not respect its agreements with other countries.

Question: Are you carrying a reply from UAE officials to Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's message?

Answer: I am not carrying a written message, nor were the UAE officials supposed to reply in writing. I have received an oral reply to Raja'i's message.

Question: Can you disclose the contents of the Iranian prime minister's message?

Answer: In general, the message dealt with current issues. We asked the officials to at least "express regret" at what Saddam Husayn has done. We also asked them to take a clear stand on this issue.

Question: Did Mr Raja'i's message explain Iran's stand on the three islands?

Answer: No, the message did not refer to the issue of the islands, which is a clear issue.

Question: What is your view of the efforts of the Arab Gulf countries in connection with regional security?

Answer: Iran insists upon relying on itself while preserving its humanitarian, Islamic and fraternal ties with neighboring countries.

Question: Do you still hope to export revolution?

Answer: This does not mean to assume power or to interfere in the affairs of others. It means, however, in our view, the clarification of the Islamic facts and concepts that led to the success of the revolution in Iran.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF ANNIVERSARY DELEGATIONS

Khamene'i Delhi Press Conference

GF190507 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin 'Ali Khamene'i, currently on a visit to India to explain the aims of the Islamic revolution, asserted at a press conference at the Iranian Embassy in New Delhi that the distortion of Iranian issues by some tendentious news agencies in the world is part of a conspiracy by Iran's enemies against the Islamic revolution. We shall, however, convey the voice of the revolution to the peoples of the world in every possible way, he said.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i added: With the victory of the revolution in Iran and the raising of the slogan "Neither East nor West," and with the emergence of a third line in the world's policy, the superpowers' hostility to Iran is expected. The events in Iran and the march of the 100 percent anti-U.S. revolution have demonstrated the superpowers' hostility to our country and have compelled them to carry out hostile actions against us. The air attack in Tabas and the Iraqi military aggression against Iran were some of the measures hostile to the Islamic revolution. The United States has sought and is seeking, through these plots, to overthrow the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to establish a government that includes the men of the buried regime--that is, the U.S. agents and mercenaries--in order to control the Persian Gulf and to appoint Saddam as their new gendarme for the region and assist him in quelling uprisings within Iraq.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i added: Following his talks with U.S. diplomats, Saddam prepared the ground for the attack on Iran. On 22 September 1980 agent Saddam launched his attack against us. Almost 5 months later, however, our heroic people and armed forces thwarted all U.S.-Iraqi plans and turned their dreams into a frightening nightmare.

Khamene'i Meets With PRC Leaders

For XINHUA coverage of the talks between Ayatollah Khamene'i and Ulanhu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, see the Middle East & Africa subsection of the International Affairs section of the 18 February People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

Envoy to Jidda Interviewed

LD181113 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 17 Feb 81 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report: "Iraqi and Iranian Envoys in Saudi Arabia; Message to Amir Fahd From Raja'i"]

[Excerpts] Jidda--The First Iranian official to visit the Saudi Arabian Kingdom has arrived here carrying a message from Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i to Saudi Crown Prince Amir Fahd. At the same time, a senior Iraqi envoy arrived carrying a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

The Iranian envoy, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyn Haqqani, deputy speaker of the Iranian parliament, told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that he will visit a number of countries on the occasion of the second anniversary of the declaration of the Islamic Republic in Iran that toppled the shah. He said that he will also be visiting South Yemen.

While the Iranian envoy declined to disclose anything about the contents of the message he is carrying, he denied the idea that Iran might be looking for Arab-Islamic mediation in the war with Iraq. Denying this idea, he said that "our stand on this war is very clear, and the only solution is the withdrawal of Iraqi forces."

Haqqani told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the two countries signed the Algiers agreement in 1975 and that this agreement stipulates the procedures for resolving disputes and for arbitration. "The agreement defines the settlement and appoints the Algerian head of state as arbiter in cases of disputed interpretation."

Explaining why Iran did not attend the Islamic summit in At-Ta'if, he said that Iran made its stand clear, which was that it would not attend if the Iraqi president attended. He then said: "Negotiations will be of no avail, and resolutions will not lead to the proper settlement. Everybody knows what has happened to the Arab conflict with Israel, when all of the UN resolutions have done nothing for the Arabs. The Arabs refused to negotiate with Israel except on the basis of total withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. Our stand in Iran is the same."

Haqqani said that the parties that are now seeking to mediate must first go to Iran to hear its views and see the destruction and bloodshed caused by the war. The parties will then realize that the only solution is the total withdrawal of the Iraqi forces.

Concluding, Haqqani denied that there are disputes within the Iranian ranks, but said: "There are minor problems and different views, but the goal is one and the supreme commander is one."

In another development, Crown Prince Amir Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister, received, in his office yesterday at noon, Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, deputy chief of the Iraqi president's office, who arrived in Riyadh earlier. The meeting was attended by Education Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir.

Jidda Meetings, Press Conference

LD181446 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] A dispatch from Jidda reports that the delegation from the Supreme Islamic Publicity Council to North and South Yemen and Saudi Arabia, which is currently in Saudi Arabia, met yesterday morning with the acting Saudi minister of foreign affairs. During this meeting, delegation head Hojjat ol-Eslam Haqqani fully explained Iran's position on the war imposed by the Iraqi regime and the general concepts of Iran's Islamic revolution. In addition, referring to the role of the world mass media, he criticized the quality of news reports on Iran emanating from the Saudi mass media, particularly in terms of war reports.

At the conclusion of this 2-hour meeting, the acting Saudi minister of foreign affairs expressed the hope that obstacles to the unity of Muslims would disappear and that relations among Islamic states would become stronger.

The delegation members also held a press conference at the Iranian Embassy in Jidda yesterday afternoon and answered various questions. One of the newsmen at the press conference asked: Wouldn't Iran's refusal to agree to talks with Iraq on the war be construed as a form of extremism?

Hojjat ol-Eslam Haqqani replied that we are not at war against our Muslim brethren in Iraq at present and we clearly know that the overwhelming majority of the Muslim nation of Iraq desires the overthrow of the infidel Saddam. On the other hand, it is also obvious to all that we did not initiate this war, that we have merely defended ourselves against the barbarous acts of aggression by the Iraqi regime's mercenaries and, with the help of God, we will continue to fight and be steadfast until the aggressors are expelled.

He added that as for negotiating with an aggressor, I must say that history has taught us that such negotiations have always harmed the oppressed and helped the oppressor in the end. On the other hand, if we were to embark on talks before wiping out the stigma of this shame and the perpetrator of corruption, that is, Saddam, how would we account for the blood of several thousand people who have been martyred, wounded and executed, who resisted and fought solely for Islam and our independence and freedom against the strongest power in the region! So if you label this action "extremism," then the holy apostle [the prophet Mohammad]--may Allah's benedictions and peace be upon him--who in this very land singlehandedly fought against all vestiges of blasphemy, polytheism, discord and oppression, and did not compromise with Satan, must have been an "extremist!"

The dispatch notes that at the conclusion of this press conference the delegation members met and talked with ambassadors of the Steadfastness Front, with certain representatives of liberation movements and with the charges d'affaires of certain Islamic countries at the embassy.

Meeting with 'Arafat

GF190530 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] The Islamic revolution delegation led by brother Jalaleddin Farsi arrived in Beirut from Moscow yesterday. The delegation includes Abdolkarim Forush and Dr Mohammad Shari'at-Madari. It was received by officials and a group of young men who were chanting "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader; our party is the party of God, our leader is Ruhollah."

In Beirut the delegation met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Brothers Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil], Abu Mahir [Muhammad Ratib Ghunaym] and Hani al-Hasan, leaders of the Palestinian resistance, attended the meeting.

Islamabad Muslim Meeting

GF181805 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Jannati, leader of the Iranian delegation visiting Pakistan, addressed a gathering of Muslims at the Babul Aloom school in Islamabad and said that the Islamic revolution in Iran reflects the aspirations and hopes of Muslims and of the oppressed nations of the world. He said that Imam Khomeyni's message is not limited to one group or country but is for all the world's oppressed. He said Imam Khomeyni's message calls upon Muslims to unite against Eastern and Western imperialism and Zionism. He warned that the enemies of Islam are engaged in conspiracies to sow the seeds of dissention among Muslims.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Jannati said that the war that has been imposed on Iran by the puppet Iraqi Government is a conspiracy to weaken the Islamic Republic of Iran. He thanked the Pakistanis for their solidarity with the Iranian revolution.

On behalf of the Pakistanis, a religious leader of the Babul Aloom school expressed their support for the Islamic Republic of Iran and their willingness to join the Jihad against the infidels.

In a press conference, the Iranian delegation explained the policies and successes of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Two members of the delegation met with the students' representative and explained the role of students in the Islamic revolution.

Bahonar, Austrian Minister Confer

LD171222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Mohammad Javad Bahonar, the minister of education and training, met and conferred with the Austrian minister of foreign affairs during his trip to Europe.

According to the Central News Bureau correspondent, during this meeting the Austrian minister of foreign affairs began by welcoming the Iranian delegation. Dr Bahonar thanked Austria for not taking part in the economic blockade against Iran. Regarding the future of the war imposed by Iraq on Iran, he said that as long as Saddam's aggressive forces have not left our soil, all talk of peace negotiations is a joke.

They also discussed improvement of international relations based on mutual respect and nonhegemonistic relations and other issues of interest to both countries. The Austrian minister of foreign affairs affirmed the readiness of the Austrian Government to improve relations and cooperation between Iran and Austria and to bring about economic independence.

According to our correspondent, after meeting with Austrian Government and religious officials, Dr Bahonar answered questions on various issues at a press conference attended by Austrian correspondents.

Bahonar, Austrian President Meet

GF181649 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Mohammad Javad Bahonar, education minister and leader of the Islamic revolution delegation, met with the Austrian president yesterday and explained the views and attitude of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Matters of common interest for both countries were discussed during the meeting.

In expressing his support for the Islamic revolution in Iran and in praising the Islamic republic's policy of neutrality and nonalignment, the Austrian president affirmed that there can be no basis for negotiations and peace unless Iraqi troops withdraw from Iranian territory. Earlier, Hojjat ol-Eslam Bahonar had visited the FRG, the GDR and Belgium. He returned to Tehran today.

Italy's Andreotti Meets Delegation

GF171838 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] PARS reports that Fakhroddin Hejazi, leader of the Islamic revolution delegation to Italy, met yesterday with former Italian Prime Minister Andreotti, chairman of the Italian Parliament's Foreign Relations Committee. During the meeting, Hejazi explained the objectives of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

He reviewed the facts on the puppet Iraqi regime's aggression against Iran and its massacre of unarmed innocents by shelling Iranian cities, residential areas, schools and hospitals.

The leader of the Iranian delegation said: thanks to their Islamic revolution, our people were able to defeat a superpower like U.S. imperialism. They are also standing fast in the face of communism.

Referring to the Iraqi regime's aggression, Hejazi said: Iraq threw its army into an aggression against our country. Some 12 divisions and 3,000 tanks took part in it. It is destroying Iranian cities and residential areas by bombarding them with long-range rockets. Is there any justification for silence on such crimes?

Andreotti said in reply: Military action against the territory of others is rejected and deserves condemnation. At the end of the meeting, Andreotti expressed the hope that relations between Iran and Italy will expand. He presented a gift to the Islamic revolution delegation that depicts the Italian Parliament.

Pope Receives Delegation

LD141220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] According to PARS, Fakhreddin Hejazi, a deputy of the National Consultative Assembly, who on the occasion of the second anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran led a delegation to Italy to describe the gains of the revolution, met with Pope John Paul II, spiritual leader of the world's Catholics, in the Vatican yesterday at noon. The ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Rome and the temporary charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in the Vatican accompanied him.

According to the report, during a 45-minute meeting Fakhreddin Hejazi talked about the aggression of the puppet regime of Iraq against Iran, the killing of defenseless people, the bombing of Iranian cities, hospitals and schools by the agent regime of Iraq, and American threats and aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Hejazi added that the people of Iran are prepared for martyrdom and that world peace will be in danger in the event of such aggression. [as heard]

The pope said in reply: It is your right to stand against any aggression. I pray for the people of Iran and Afghanistan every day. So far I have expressed my concern on the Iraq-Iran war three times in my speeches.

The report says that Fakhreddin Hejazi and his entourage also took part in ceremonies organized in (Teroja) city in Italy to mark the 11 February anniversary, and made a speech. During these ceremonies, which were attended by Muslim Arab brothers, including Iraqi and Lebanese Muslims, a message was given to Hejazi by the Muslim Lebanese students in Italy, to be submitted to the imam of the nation.

Muslim Meeting in France

GF180623 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran has reported from Paris that the Islamic revolution's delegation, appointed by the Islamic Information Coordination Council and sent to Paris on a mission, participated in a ceremony held by the Iranian Muslim students in Cannes University yesterday.

The celebration, which was held on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Islamic revolution's victory, in Cannes University's great hall, was attended by a crowd of Arab and Muslim brothers, in addition to a group of French friends.

The meeting began with a recitation from the holy Koran, followed by a speech by the Majlis deputy, Mr (Khaza'i), in which he said: The French officials expected that we would go to meet them on the 1st day of our arrival in France, but we abstained from doing so in view of the French Government's stand on the war that has been imposed on Iran by Iraq, and its bad and aggressive treatment of Iranian Muslim students. France has become a den and a base for the enemies of the Islamic revolution to the extent that French officials tried to prevent the Iranian delegation from visiting Neauphle-le-Chateau. Our refusal to meet with French officials has proven that the revolution has given us the will to change and reverse human and diplomatic values. Mr (Khaza'i) added: Some French scientific figures told us when we conferred with them that we had many supporters among the European powers during the initial days following our revolution's victory, but now the number of those supporters has been reduced. We answered that the reason for this was that Europe thought and believed that the Islamic revolution in Iran was like other revolutions--that it would fall into the arms of one of the Eastern or Western powers the moment it severed relations with another power, in order to maintain the revolution's existence. In view of our Islamic revolution's fundamental goal--which is the establishment of Islamic values- we have not shown any readiness to bow our heads before world powers, as some politicians, who claim to be revolutionary, do. For this reason, the ruling parties in Europe have intensified their hatred for us to the extent that they ignored our press conference in Paris, which they neither published nor even mentioned in their newspapers.

SOVIET ENVOY DISCUSSES SHIPPING WITH PORT AUTHORITY

JN181320 Tehran PARS in English 0750 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 18 Feb (PARS)--The ambassador of the Soviet Union to Iran, Vladimir Vinogradov, met and conferred with the managing director of the ports and shipping department of Bandar Anzali in Rasht yesterday. In this meeting talks were held on the movement of ships and loading as well as unloading of goods.

BREAKDOWN OF IRAQI-KURDISH TALKS REPORTED

LD181914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] According to a report from PARS, quoting informed sources, negotiations between the Saddam at-Tikriti regime and the representatives of the Iraqi Kurds have not reached an agreement and the session held between the two sides for this purpose ended without any conclusion. According to the same sources, in the past 72 hours there have been clashes between the Muslim Kurdish forces and the forces of Saddam at-Tikriti in Iraq's four Kurdish-oriented regions, including the cities of Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk, in which the Iraqi Government forces suffered numerous losses and 14 members of the Muslim Kurdish forces were killed or wounded.

Traffic has come to a halt in the city of Sulaymaniyah and is now confined to military vehicles. According to other reports from Iraq, on the verdict of Saddam at-Tikriti's tribunals, nine of this country's senior officers have been arrested and are awaiting trial.

PARS REPORTS UNREST IN IRAQ'S PORT CITY OF BASRA

JN181310 Tehran PARS in English 0752 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 18 Feb (PARS)--PARS correspondent reports from Ahvaz, quoting "reliable officials" in the continuation of their activities against Baghdad's regime, the Iraqi mujahedeen succeeded in killing 10 Iraqi infidels in the course of a clash in one of Basra's streets where the central building of the Iraqi security organisation is located, on 11 Feb, 1981. Meanwhile, the mujahedeen of the Ad-Da'wah party recently kidnapped two Iraqi officers, namely Bassam and Fa'ez, who were in charge of training Iranian renegades. This has caused panic among other Iraqi army officers.

The shaky regime of Saddam attempted some 10 days ago to reopen the University of Basra and it even asked the university's officials to force the students to attend their classes. Nevertheless, the Muslim and faithful [word indistinct] students have not attended their classes and presently a few numbers of Ba'thist professors are attending the Basra University.

The infidel regime of Saddam at-Tikriti is presently suffering from a very critical economic (?crisis). Although the reactionary countries of the region, including Kuwait, are supplying Iraq with foodstuffs through Basra, nevertheless, long queues of people to get their foodstuff rations are seen in the streets of Iraq. The mercenary regime of Iraq buries most of its men killed in the southern fronts around Basra, and the families of those killed in the war are under strict security controls.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE 409

LD181742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Communique 409 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Reports on some of yesterday's operations by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their combat against the aggressive forces of Iraq and on situations on the battlefronts are hereby brought to the attention of our honorable compatriots:

1. Yesterday, 17 February, artillery and heavy weapons fire exchanges continued on the Abadan fronts. As a result of gunfire by the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 5 tanks, 5 loaders, 3 trailers, 1 106-mm gun, 2 vehicles, 4 ammunition dumps and several trenches and foxholes of the Iraqi mercenary forces were destroyed and more than 100 enemy personnel were either killed or wounded; one of the enemy personnel was also taken prisoner by our forces. Also, the combatants of the navy opened fire and destroyed a gas tank and several trenches of the Iraqi forces in the Western part of Khuninshahr. Two naval combatants were wounded.

Abadan was under artillery and mortar fire from the enemy, as on previous days. As a result, some fortifications and houses were damaged, 4 of our compatriots gained the exalted rank of martyrdom and 18 others were wounded.

2. Yesterday, the combatants of the armed forces, together with the other popular forces on the Ahvaz-Susangerd fronts, opened fire on Iraqi positions. In response, mercenaries of the Iraqi Armed Forces opened artillery and heavy weapons fire on Susangerd, injuring seven inhabitants.

3. Yesterday, our forces opened fire on enemy positions on the Gilan-e Gharb front, destroying two 106-mm guns and four enemy foxholes. More than 150 mines planted by Iraqi forces were destroyed and defused.

4. Yesterday, combatants of the gerdarmerie on one of the western fronts opened heavy mortar fire on enemy positions and succeeded in destroying one mortar and three Iraqi trenches. They also killed or wounded approximately 10 enemy personnel.

The combatants of the gendarmerie, during mopping-up operations in the past few days in the region of Urumiyeh, discovered and seized 52 weapons and their ammunition.

5. Two Iraqi planes violated Ilam and Hamadan airspace. The ground-to-air defense fire of our forces forced them to flee.

6. During operations on the western and southern fronts on 16 February, two self-sacrificing personnel of the ground forces and gendarmerie were martyred and several others wounded.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

GUARDS CLAIM SUCCESSES IN VARIOUS BATTLES

LD181756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Summary] According to PARS, the revolution guards corps issued the following communique this evening:

1. On the Western and Masjed Soleyman fronts on 18 February, two Iraqi MiG's violated Masjed Soleyman airspace and were forced to flee by the antiaircraft fire of the revolution guards. On 17 February, two enemy tanks and seven guns in a garrison in Iraq were destroyed by the fire of the Army of Iran.

2. On 17 February, on the Allaho Akbar Heights, one enemy tank was destroyed and its crew was killed. In Khuninshahr, one enemy vehicle was destroyed and its occupants were killed. A group of Muslim mojahedin in the Gilan-e Gharb region, in a series of operations, destroyed two enemy T-62 tanks and two vehicles carrying 106-mm rifles. Our mojahed brothers also penetrated Iraqi bases and killed 25 Iraqi troops and forced the rest to retreat. In these operations, only one of our Iraqi mojahed brothers was injured.

[Signed] Public Relations Office of the Revolution Guards Headquarters

ROUNDUP OF 16-17 FEBRUARY WESTERN FRONT FIGHTING

LD171750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Summary] The battle continues on the Western fronts between the combatants of Islam and Saddam's blasphemous forces. According to reports from the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in western parts of the country, during a battle with misled Iraqi forces, enemy positions came under artillery fire by the army, with the cooperation of the revolution guards forces, in the border strip of Marivan. Iraqi positions inside Iraqi territory were destroyed and the forces of blasphemy suffered heavy losses and damages. An assembly point of one Iraqi brigade in the Marivan region was destroyed, together with four enemy cannon, two communication towers and four trenches.

On the basis of the same reports, yesterday, artillery fire from the combatants of the revolution destroyed an Iraqi post that had been built to guard the bridge between Panjwin and Sulaymaniyah. The enemy also suffered heavy casualties.

On the Meymak front, artillery fire by our ground forces destroyed one trench and one enemy vehicle carrying ammunition.

On the Kani-Sakht and Shur-e Shirin fronts, four enemy trenches were destroyed by the mortar fire of our combatants.

On the Ilam front, a commando group of the Muslim combatants penetrated inside the enemy zone and, by planting mines, destroyed one tank and an ammunition-carrying vehicle.

All of the soldiers in the vehicle were killed. This brave group also destroyed one enemy ammunition dump and set it ablaze. Only one of our brothers was slightly wounded.

Mobilization forces, with the support of the artillery fire of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, killed several Iraqi aggressors during a series of offensive operations. These brothers also captured the following weapons: 32 Kalashnikovs, 10 RPG-7's, 2 Russian light machineguns, 1 Kalashnikov machinegun, 2 radio receivers and 2 60-mm mortars. During these operations, the bodies of 60 Iraqi mercenaries who were killed by the combatants of Islam were buried in accordance with Islamic principles.

Also, yesterday our brothers from the mobilization forces and the guards corps destroyed 9 enemy trenches and killed more than 40 Iraqi mercenaries. A large quantity of ammunition was also seized. During this battle, four combatants of the Islamic revolution, from mobilization units, gained the exalted rank of martyrdom.

FIGHTING CONTINUES ACROSS KHUZESTAN 16-17 FEB

LD172212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Summary] According to correspondents of the Central News Bureau and PARS, the battle continues on all of the Khuzestan fronts. Yesterday afternoon, Iranian revolution guards shelled enemy positions on the Allaho Akbar Heights, destroying one Iraqi tank and killing its crew.

Iraqi aggressors opened artillery fire on residential districts of Dezful several times this evening. As a result, some places were damaged and one person was wounded.

In the region of Dasht-e 'Abbas and the Farsiad axis, during the past 24 hours, 2 misled Iraqi soldiers surrendered with their weapons. Exchanges of fire continue on the Susangerd, Malekiyeh, Nabard and Karkheh fronts.

PARS reports from Abadan that enemy positions along a secondary road in the northeastern region of Bahmanshir came under artillery fire from our forces. As a result, five bulldozers on loaders and three trailers of the enemy were destroyed and all of their crews were killed. Artillery fire exchanges continued along the Abadan fronts last night and today and artillery fire from our forces destroyed several trenches and tank emplacements of the enemy along the Abadan-Mahshahr highway, killing several personnel of Saddam's forces.

Today, two machinegun trenches and one mortar trench of the enemy were destroyed in the Fayyazieh region.

Artillery fire by the combatants of Islam in Abadan stopped the movement of enemy military vehicles along the coastal road of Faw-Basra on the other side of Arvand-rud and one enemy post was destroyed. Enemy shelling left 3 martyred and 20 injured during the past 24 hours.

The Khuzestan governor-general's public relations office announced that brother guards destroyed one ammunition dump and one vehicle of the enemy on the Fayyazieh front of Abadan yesterday, and as a result of their mortar fire several personnel of the enemy forces were killed. Enemy artillery fire on this front martyred one brother guard and wounded three others. The public relations office also reported that according to reports received, one missile launching platform in Um ar-Rassas in Iraq was destroyed by our forces' fire. Also, an enemy tank battalion, provided by Jordan for the Khuninshahr region, has lost 29 tanks to date.

PARS reports that heavy exchanges of fire on the same front between the combatants of Islam in the Eastern part of Khuninshahr and Saddam's forces in the occupied part of the city continued last night and today. One of the combatants was martyred and four were wounded. Losses suffered by the forces of blasphemy include seven killed or wounded and three observation trenches and one ammunition depot destroyed. Our brave marines also destroyed two enemy machinegun trenches and two assembly points on the Khuninshahr front. The mercenaries positioned in the port and customs department offices came under mortar fire, but there is no accurate data available on the losses suffered by the enemies of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

TEHRAN REPORTS BATTLE SUCCESSES ON ABADAN FRONT

LD181856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Summary] According to PARS, fighting is continuing on various Abadan fronts. In Tir Square in Abadan our forces destroyed an enemy ammunition dump and an observation trench, killing a number of Iraqis. On the Abadan-Mahshahr road, the devotees of Islam destroyed an enemy vehicle carrying ammunition, a command jeep and several foxholes and killed a group of Iraqis. Along the Arvand-rud, exchanges of fire have been continuing since last night between the two sides on either side of the river. In the past 24 hours, our forces opened fire on the enemy positions on the Faw-Basra axis and inflicted losses. In these operations, five Iranian combatants were martyred and eight others wounded. Exchanges of fire in Khuninshahr intensified for 3 hours today. In Iraqi territory, to the west of Abadan, several enemy trenches were destroyed and at least eight Iraqis were killed or wounded. In the past 24 hours, the enemy opened long-range artillery fire on the residential areas in Abadan and inflicted damage on several houses, martyring 3 innocent Abadan citizens.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN SHIRAZ, 14-17 FEB

Compliance With Blackout Urged

GF141617 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1554 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, as you are aware, Tehran and other cities in the country have sounded the red alert. We sincerely ask you to comply with the special wartime regulations, specifically the blackout regulations. It has been noticed in the past few nights that these regulations have been overlooked.

The lights in most shops, shopping centers and even houses have been left on until around 2100, and there is a great deal of light seeping out. Considering the possibility of an air raid against our city and other parts of the country and, as I mentioned before, due to the red alert warning in Tehran and a possible air raid there, we ask you to completely observe the blackout regulations, switch off all lights and use the minimum light necessary. Cars presently in the city and all those on country roads are asked to continue driving with dim lights, at a slow speed and with the necessary caution.

New Estahbanat Governor Named

GF171835 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Rajab'ali Darvish Sarvestani has been appointed governor of Estahbanat. According to our reporter, this appointment took place after the previous governor resigned.

Estahbanat Volunteers To Report

GF171840 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The Estahbanat Gendarmerie has asked former soldiers who terminated their military service 21 March 1974-20 March 1975, 21 March 1975-20 March 1976, 21 March 1976-20 March 1977 and 21 March 1978-20 March 1979 and have registered as volunteers to report to the gendarmerie at 0800 tomorrow in order to be sent to their posts.

GUARDS KILLED TRYING TO ARREST 'FREEDOM FIGHTERS'

GF151641 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] According to the Free Voice reporter in Tehran, a group of Khomeyni's guards attacked a house on Simetry Avenue in Tehran several days ago and arrested 36 anti-Khomeyni regime Iranians connected with Iran's National Resistance Movement. When the guards entered this [word indistinct] house, they asked the residents to give up peacefully. However, the residents, who were supported by a group outside the house, opened fire on the guards and in the process of transferring this armed group [as heard] occupants of a Peykan vehicle armed with machineguns opened fire on the guards. About 15 guards were injured or killed.

The same report indicates that the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI linked the activities of the members of the Iranian National resistance Movement with activities of the Komeleh Party. Such groundless allegations are meant to divert public opinion in Iran from finding out about the activities of the Iranian National Resistance Movement against the anti-Iranian Khomeyni regime.

CLANDESTINE RADIO REPORTS FIGHTING IN AMOL, YAZD

GF151640 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] According to a Free Voice reporter, fighting took place in Amol and Yazd during the revolution's second anniversary celebrations. In Amol, a large group was injured and three died in hospitals. Revolution guards opened fire on people to protect the Hezbollahi clubwielders following clashes between nationalists and fundamentalists.

In Yazd, fighting broke out between fundamentalists and supporters of a free, nationalist government. A group of demonstrators tore up and set fire to pictures of those executed under the past regime. Schools and the bazaar in Yazd also closed on Thursday. The number of injured in Yazd was (?high) but there is no accurate information on the total.

NEPAL

WALDHEIM VISITS KATMANDU, MEETS WITH LEADERS

BK131538 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Excerpts] His majesty the king granted audience to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim at the Narayanhiti Royal Palace this afternoon. Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa was also present on the occasion. Their majesties the king and queen graced the reception hosted in honor of UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim at Narayanhiti Royal Palace this afternoon.

Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa had talks with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim at Singha Darbar this afternoon. The talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere for about 55 minutes. Prime Minister Thapa, talking to newsmen shortly after the talks, said they discussed various international and regional issues. The proposal that Nepal be declared a zone of peace also figured in the talks, Thapa said in reply to a question. Bilateral cooperation between the United Nations and Nepal was also discussed generally, the prime minister said.

15 Feb Departure

BK151530 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpt] UN Secterary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, accompanied br Mrs Waldheim, left for Bangladesh this afternoon after completing his 3-day official visit to Nepal.

The UN secretary general was seen off by Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa at the VIP lounge of the Tribhuvan International Airport.

SHAHI 'SATISFIED' WITH NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

BK131535 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi has said that the conference of the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries held in New Delhi has proved that the nonaligned nations can stand together even in the period of crisis. Shahi, who returned to Katmandu today after leading the Nepali delegation to the conference, told journalists that unity and diversity was one of the [word indistinct] of the nonaligned countries. The foreign minister said that India played a remarkable role in the conference and added that he was perfectly satisfied with the outcome of the conference.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MAURITIUS ESTABLISHED

BK131532 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] According to the Foreign Ministry, diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Nepal and Mauritius have been established at an ambassadorial level from yesterday. Mauritius is the 80th country to have diplomatic relations with Nepal.

IRAQ TO RESUME SHIPPING CRUDE OIL TO NEPAL

BK120302 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Iraq has agreed to resume the supply of 140,000 tons of crude oil to Nepal. According to the Foreign Ministry, the first quarterly consignment will be dispatched after March through the Mediterrenean Sea. This supply is expected to help Nepal in meeting her oil requirements.